

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1848.

{ NO. 4484.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

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HANDBILLS, SNOW BILLS, LABELS, CHECKS, NOTES, STEAMBOAT BILLS, SHOP BILLS, CIRCULARS, TAX BILLS, BLANKS of all kinds, ENGINE NOTICES, &c.

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With new and fashionable type, and at Prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of Public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

J. H. BARBER.
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Weekly Almanac.

APRIL 1848.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	HIGH water.
1 SATURDAY,	5 42.6	18.4	4.36	11
2 SUNDAY,	5 40.6	20.4	5.07	10
3 MONDAY,	5 39.6	21.3	5.8	6
4 TUESDAY,	5 37.6	22.7	6.31	4
5 WEDNESDAY,	5 36.6	24.8	6.51	2
6 THURSDAY,	5 35.6	26.9	7.11	1
7 FRIDAY,	5 34.6	26.11	3 eve.	

New Moon, 3d, 6th hour, 11m. evening.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 1st, 1848.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 4 A. M.
BOSTON, do 1 P. M.
PAUL RIVER, do 8 4 A. M. & 1 P. M.
NEW YORK, do 8 4 A. M. & 7 P. M.
WESLEY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW BEDFORD, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

POET'S CORNER.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

TO AN EARLY FRIEND.

BY CLARA MORETON.

'Neath the quivering leaves of the forest trees,
Our footsteps have wandered free;

In the quiet shade of the woodland glade,
Where grows the anemone.

In the flashing light of the streamlet bright,
Where the sunshine fell in gleams;

We could hear the heart of our wearied feet,
'Till the noon-day hours were told.

We gathered flowers from their wild-wood bowers,
And wove them into a wreath;

The violet blue, all moist with dew,
And the purple budding heath.

The lily's bell from the verdant dell,
We wreathed in bright bouquets.

While the sweet perfume of their fragrant bloom
Was shed through the forest ways.

We searched the wild groves for "forget-me-nots,"
And found an oriole's nest;

Sweet sounded his lay from the green-leaf spray,
As he sang himself to rest;

And when sun-set fell o'er wood and dell,
We watched the young primrose's birth;

As its golden eye on the evening sky
Looked up from its home on earth.

Then homeward to rest, (as clouds in the west,
We bathed with a gorgeous tinge.)

'Neath the pine's dark bough, while the wind's
Low sigh

Swept through its tasselled fringe
It was then we thought that the world was naught;

We were all in all to each;
But in later days we have learned the ways

That were then beyond our reach.
We have learned to smile when our hearts the
while—

Were full of our untold woes—
When our breasts were stung with our grief's
unheard.

Griefs which a child never knows,
And the flowers gay have faded away,
Like the hopes within my soul;

But the sparkling stream hath the sunny gleam
It had in its onward roll,

Thus thy spirit's light, in its upward flight,
May burn as pure as ever;

'Till once more our feet shall together meet,
In death's dark, rolling river.

Cedar Shingles.

100,000 S A W E D SOUTHERN CEDAR SHINGLES.

GEO. ROWEN & CO.

SELECTED TALE.

From Noah's Messenger.

The Aguador's Romance.

A TALE OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

PUEBLA is by far the choicest and pleasantest of the Mexican cities. It is peculiar for broad streets, an abundance of convents and churches, and for a comparative small share of beggars and lepers, who have not yet embraced the extreme of poverty. It is skirted on the eastern side by a pleasant stream, upon whose banks, on the city side, is a tasteful public walk, garlanded with rows of trees and a fountain. On the western side is the Alameda—the Battery, if you please—or the reputable day lounge of the gods and goddesses who inhabit the city. From this lounge you view snow-capped mountains—the famous Popocatepetl among them—and from the river walk you get a delightful and refreshing prospect over the eastern plains. Of course my first visits, after our arrival at Puebla, were made in these spots, and my next one was to the Cathedral, which legend says was built by angels. My fourth visit was to some noted relics of the aborigines, which one reaches by a glorious ride westwardly over the plain. These are the points to which I will allude in the course of this little sketch; and now for a fair start.

I had been one morning to early mass at the Cathedral, and remained to view the pictures, the wealth, the rich carvings and stone sculpture, and other attractions of that really elegant pile, and having satisfied my curiosity, was seeking egress along the right side aisle, which hides, as one may say, a number of chapels or places of penitential retirement. Into one of these I saw go a girl who, though evidently one of the lower classes, was so beautiful, and possessed such a conscious air of dignity and refinement, that I could not help stopping to admire her. She noted my movement, and pulling her *rebosa* closely about her face, with a gesture of modesty hid herself from my sight. I, a little chagrined, sought my comrades, and in an hour forgot the circumstance. However, there seems to be a secret and unexplicable influence which magnifies such trifles, and keeps them constantly before one's mind's eye, and this influence, in the present case, was exerted over me. The next morning I was again at the Cathedral, and every morning for the ensuing fortnight, and not once did I fail to meet the *doncella*. What was still better, a sort of pantomimic acquaintance, tacitly admitted on both sides, was created, and I believe we would have thought there was something wrong had we failed any morning to see each other, and exchanged the usual courtesies of friendly recognition.

Now I do not mean to have it understood that I was in love with this girl, for I was not; but I confess that unaccountably enough, I acknowledged not only a preference for her, but much interest. You may judge, then, that when I saw a fine looking Mexican officer of about thirty years of age constantly near her, and shooting glances of no very friendly or admiring character upon me, I was vastly annoyed.

At last I was pretty thoroughly decided to elongate his proboscis, or otherwise exhibit my contempt for him, but I was dissuaded from pursuing that course by reflecting that I had never seen her speak with, or bestow the slightest notice upon him. This reflection suggested another—that I might follow them from the Cathedral, and ascertain if any communication was had by them elsewhere. Faith, I had a chase of three miles out upon the plain. The officer kept within ten paces of her during half the journey, occasionally advancing upon her and apparently uttering a few words earnestly, and then falling back; but, as near as I could ascertain, she made no response whatever. After walking a mile and a half, the officer suddenly turned away from her with a vehement gesture of anger, and vanished in another direction. I instantly hastened to overtake her and, having accomplished my object, was rewarded by a most cordial smile, and an unrestrained good morning! Plucking up courage, I said—

"You were talking to an officer?"

"Yes, señor," was her reply.

I Anglicize our conversation, for it was entirely in Spanish.

"He seemed agitated."

"He was very angry with me, señor."

"Did he annoy you?" I asked, gradually gaining confidence.

"Very much, señor. He is like my shadow, never absent from me."

"Has he insulted you?" was my next inquiry, mentally vowing, if he had, to quarrel with him the next time we met.

"Often."

"Why did you not call for aid?"

"I dared not, señor."

"I would have aided you. Why dared you not call?"

"Because I feared for my father."

The pretty girl here began to weep. I wondered what power the officer could exert over her father, and what was the cause of the persecuting efforts of the former; and while she wept and I pondered, we travelled another mile and a half, to halt before a small and poor dwelling, chiefly built of adobes, or the common sun-dried bricks of the land.

"Many thanks for your kind notice, señor," said she, pointing to the dwelling; "here I must leave you, for this is my father's house."

"When I see you again you will tell me, perhaps the reason why this officer of your own nation is your enemy. You never go to the Cathedral that he is not there. Do you go at other times than in the morning?"

"Every evening, señor."

"Enough!" I responded—"I will be there to protect you."

So saying, I hurried away, very romantically disposed, and somewhat exhilarated by hearing her tearful expressions of thanks called after me. That evening I was true to my word, and was early at the church—I found the girl kneeling, as if in prayer, before an effigy of the *Madre de Dios*, and the officer watching her with a gloomy countenance, and arms folded *a la Napoleon*. I supposed the devil inspired me, together with a Yankee love of adventure and pretty girls in need of protectors, to post myself very near her, and fix my optics full upon her persecutor. He shifted about uneasily upon his feet, evidently but ill pleased with my manner; and finally having endured my stare until it settled into a threatening frown, he clenched his hands fiercely and strode out into the street as if in the most urgent haste. The instant he was gone, the girl sprang to her feet and bounded towards me.

"Come forth, señor—come forth!" she said, in a voice tremulous with emotion—"Heaven has sent you. For the love of God and all the saints, follow me!"

I obeyed, filled with surprise and marveling to what focus matters were verging. Having gained the street, she stated that she had an important revelation to make, and that she must do it privately. I conducted her to the Alameda as the fittest place, and there, ensconced in a dark corner, heard her tale.

The officer—a member of one of the wealthiest families of the capital—had accidentally seen and become enamored of her. Dazzled by the protestations of love whispered into her ear by one so much above her in education and station, she had permitted him to see her, and encourage his addresses. Her father was an humble aguador, or water carrier, and his means of living, of course, corresponded with his lowly avocations. The officer, availing that his passion was inextinguishable, and always treating her with respect, had given her various sums of money, which she, in her simplicity, had not hesitated to accept. In the meantime, the condition of her family was materially changed for the better by the sudden acquisition of a large sum of money. This her father had become possessed of in some manner of which she was ignorant. The sum was considerable, for the aguador had abandoned labor, although he lived very comfortably then. The poor girl then felt emboldened to inform her father of all that had, without his knowledge, transpired, and pressed her suitor to visit her at her own residence. He complied with her request—made a friend of her parent—and treated them *there* as equals. The father's and the daughter's visions of a grand alliance were suddenly dissipated by infamous proposals from the lover, in which he persisted until the stout water-carrier forcibly ejected the villain from the premises he had desecrated. Then his prurency and his lustful designs developed themselves in all their intensity. Jose Mistecan, the aguador, had preserved a mysterious silence with regard to his good fortune, and of this mystery the officer had threatened to make serviceable use to force the girl to abandon herself. He had threatened to accuse the father of some dreadful crime—murder or robbery—and suborn perjury to prove it upon him. He boasted of having money sufficient, under the circumstances, to accomplish all this. The girl, affrighted beyond measure, herself doubtful as to the honesty her father had exercised, and stifling all other feelings in filial affection, had gone so far as to dissemble and ask the knave time for consideration.

"To-day," said she, "I determined to preserve my virtue at every risk—for my father was deaf to all supplications for information as to how he had obtained the dreadful good fortune, which betokens our ruin—and so I told my demoniac enemy just previous to his leaving me on the plain."

"And he will now accuse your father of crime—is that your apprehension?" I interrogated, taking her trembling hands in mine.

"Alas! yes—he said so; but this is not the danger that threatens."

"What other?"

"When I told my father what took place to-day, he ground his teeth together in a style quite uncommon to him, took his knife and pistols, put them in good order, and kept muttering something about to-night on the river side."

"What do you infer from that?" I inquired, vainly trying to see my way clear through such misty circumstances.

"That my father will attempt to kill the officer."

She then went on to state that it was the custom of the latter to walk on the bank of the stream before mentioned every night until a late hour and smoke his *cigarillos*. He generally went at nine o'clock, and idled until midnight, always alone. She feared that he would be assassinated that very night, as no better time or opportunity would offer.

"And do you love this scoundrel," said I, "that you evince such an interest in his fate?"

"Oh, no!" she cried, earnestly, "I detest him; but to know that my father's soul was blackened with the sin of bloodshed, and that I was the cause, would be to yield my peace forever. Señor, I would die."

"What is your purpose? How do you propose to act?" were my next queries.

"I scarcely know. Your countrymen are powerful here. You are my only friend—at least I hope you will befriend me, and devise some plan by which to prevent the consummation of an act so diabolical. You spoke kindly to me, and I know not why, I felt confidence in you at once. What can be done?"

After due deliberation, I concluded to go to the river path with the girl, and watch for her parent. Having discovered him, we were to interpose, when the crisis, if any, arrived, and save both him and the officer. To cut a long story short, we caught Jose prowling among the trees, and dogged him until we saw him on the officer's track. The girl's agitation was appalling, and the desire to save her father so strong that it was with difficulty I could keep her from rushing out upon him and braving his anger. There could be no doubt of Jose's intention—it was palpable in his every movement. For one hour and a half the aguador followed his intended victim without getting a chance to strike the blow. Something was continually interposing to render the act, if committed, almost certain to be detected.

The officer had braced himself against a tree, and was carelessly smoking, as he conversed with two friends whom he had just encountered while Jose hovered around the vicinity as a buzzard does over a field of battle. Not fearing that the assassin would accomplish his meditated offences when others were by, we remained at a goodly distance, and instead of keeping a watchful eye upon Jose, mounted guard over the officer to note the instant he resumed his solitary stroll. Before a thought could penetrate the brain, a dark object leaped behind the tree against which the officer was reclining. There was a thrust like lightning, a loud cry of pain, a fall, and a desperate tramping of feet.

The girl exclaiming, "My father!" fainted. Jose had buried his steel in the officer's person, and, before the hue and cry was fairly raised, had escaped. I really carried the poor sufferer who had relied on my protection, to a spot where the air circulated freely, and succeeded, after a time, in restoring her to consciousness. The gossip of those whom the disturbance had collected assured me that the assailed man was not dead but seriously wounded. His right arm was so fearfully mutilated that immediate amputation was necessary. This information, to the almost maddened daughter, was of vast consolation, and the Mexican nature, revengeful even in the mildest and meekest of the race, was characterized by her declaration that, if the affair were guiltless of death, she would not regret it. I saw her to her home, and left her in safety, and at two o'clock in the morning crawled into my own bed none the worse for the adventure.

Jose did not return home, but became openly what he had been for a short period secretly. He joined a band of guerillas and robbers who infested the highway from his own city to the capital, and is, at this day, one of their most fearful members. The girl was through my exertions, placed where no enemy could injure her, under American protection; and the rascal officer, who now walks around with an empty coat sleeve at his side, and one shoulder higher than the other, dare not, with all his power and wealth of family even make the attempt to molest her. She talks of entering a convent; but if I have any faculty of divination, she will enter the holy state of matrimony with an American for a companion. A great many of our fine fellows will eventually take Mexican wives.

The Last Look.

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

There are few in this world who have not lost some dear friend; either linked to them by the ties of blood, or by pleasant companionship enshrined in their hearts and hallowed and held sacred by a true and disinterested affection. The insatiate tomb has robbed almost every one whom it has spared, of some being, on whom his eye rested with pleasure, who softened for him the asperities of life's rough pathway, and into whose bosom he poured his own heart's rich treasures—feelings, confidence and love. They have seen them droop and die gradually, perhaps. They have seen the rose fade—the flesh waste—the muscles relax—and the eye grow lustreless, or beam with that unnatural light which is sometimes born of disease, and only tells of its progress. They have watched in grief and tears the shiftings of fever—the slow sinking away of life—the hours of agony—the days of quiet and apparent convalescence—the hopeless relapse—and the final triumph of death. They have paced the room where the body lay shrouded for the grave, and where Death almost seemed visibly present, casting a shadow upon every wall and object, and gazed on the rigid form, the marble aspect, the soulless, unresponsive features. They have felt, too, that deep oppression and heart-sickness which comes over every one upon such an occasion, where the grim tyrant seems to be watching and gloating over his victim, and the riot of decay is already beginning to be seen. All this has lacerated and crushed their hearts; but, perhaps, the bitterest pang of all came with the last look into the grave—the coffin had been lowered, the loved object consigned to its long, dreamless rest, and the busy spade of the sexton was throwing back the senseless earth upon it, and hiding it forever.

During sickness we have the object before us, wasted and sadly changed it may be, but still capable of communing with us, of appreciating our kindness, of returning our love, and of throwing a few rays of sunlight over the cloud of our sorrow—faint indeed, yet still enough to gild its gathering gloom. There is still the old smile running now and then over the features, and lighting them up with something of their former expression. The voice too, though it is not what it once was, falls upon our ears, and we follow our friend with a sort of lingering hope, convinced of his doom, yet half looking for deliverance, down to the very banks of Death's river. And even when the voice is hushed, and the last smile has faded, when the bolt of doom has been launched, and the wreck of mortality lies before us, we somehow take a melancholy pleasure in gazing at the expressionless features, and linger in blind devotion at the shrine, though the deity which hallowed it has departed.

But when we gaze into the closing grave, we feel that our friend is indeed gone, and hidden from us forever. He has made his final exit from the stage of life, the curtain has fallen, and we shall see him no more, till we ourselves pass behind the scenes.

We know that we can listen to his voice no more, breathing eloquence in public or cheerfulness in the daily intercourse of life. We can never gaze into his eyes again, flashing with genius, beaming with kindness, or shedding tears for human suffering. We shall meet him no more in the busy crowd, or at the quiet fireside. The grave has received him to its remorseless embrace, and his sensible presence is lost to us forever.

All these thoughts rush upon the mind at that moment, and sweep over the heart in a tempest of wild and bitter agony. The brightness of the past but renders the present dark—the future more gloomy. The pinions of hope though unbroken, are wet and heavy with tears and scarcely bear the heart above the grave into which it looks, and where its idol lies. Oh! the last look into the grave of kindred, on the cherished companions of life, would, indeed, scarcely be endurable, did not revelation assure us of a resurrection, and whisper to our hearts the sweet promise of immortality. God help the man who, at such an hour, has no faith in that promise, and believes that all which was his friend is henceforth nothing but dust. Infidelity shrinks away from the grave, offering no consolation to the believers of her barren creed, and nothing but Christianity can throw any light upon the burial hour and the resting place of the dead.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—SAFE ARRIVAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE QUEEN IN ENGLAND—THE DUTCH OF ORLEANS IN GERMANY—GUIZOT IN ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the Royal Mail Steamer *Caledonia*, on Monday night, files of foreign papers have been received. The dates are from Paris to the 9th, London to the 10th, and Liverpool the 11th inst.

The foreign news is unusually interesting and deeply important.

Our London Correspondent writes as follows, under date of the 10th, and after the mail had closed. "We are in the midst of extraordinary events. It is scarcely possible to give more than a mere outline of the most prominent political, commercial and other news, which is now attracting the serious attention of all Europe.

By a former steamer, you were informed of some of the important events.

Friday, the 25th, the proclamation of a Provisional Government and a Republic appeared;—tranquility was restored;—the barricades were levelled;—the ships were re-opened, and the citizens, of every class, walked undisturbed and quietly through all the streets.

From that day to the present time, the Provisional Government have been constantly employed in restoring confidence and placing the affairs of the country on a firm foundation.

In a part of Switzerland a revolutionary movement has been completely successful. Neuchâtel, one of the cantons of the Swiss confederation, has not been like all the others a republic; but was a principality, of which the King of Prussia was the hereditary sovereign. On the 1st instant, a revolution, forced by the impolitic measures of the Prussian Government, broke out. On that day a large body of patriots entered the town, and were received by the people with cries of "the Republic forever," &c. The government was without support; the federal flag was hoisted on the towers, and a provisional government was formed.

In parts of Italy and Germany the same revolutionary spirit is manifest. The concessions are granted immediately; they are demanded by the voice of the people.

In England the lower classes are very uneasy and riotous. In London large meetings have been held to discuss the question of the Income Tax. These have led to immense mobs, and great destruction of property. Thousands of panes of glass, as well as lamps, have been broken in the principal streets; some of these panes cost £90 each.

Serious riots have also taken place at Glasgow and Edinburgh. On Monday last, the 6th, a Chartist mob paraded the streets of Glasgow with muskets, and cried, "Down with the Queen." They broke into several shops and took away guns, powder and ball. Two policemen were shot. The mob tore up the rails of the different lines near Glasgow. The military were called out and the riot-act was read. It is calculated that the rioters destroyed property to the amount of £20,000. The principal cries were "Bread or Revolution." "Down with the Queen." "Vive la République." Up to the latest accounts from Glasgow and Edinburgh, received this evening, further troubles were anticipated.

In Manchester there have been disturbances, and it is feared that thousands of unemployed operatives will form in a body and do much mischief.

A Grand National Convention of all the Chartists of England is announced to take place next week in London. This meeting will compel the government to order out the military, for it is impossible that such a vast number of persons can assemble in these exciting times without committing some breach of the peace.

The parliamentary proceedings have not possessed much general interest. The most important feature is the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government have abandoned their proposition to increase the Property and Income Tax two per cent. This concession will not give satisfaction to the merchants and traders, to the professional or other classes.

The trade of the whole country is in a very bad state. In the manufacturing districts, particularly, the utmost gloom prevails.

On the continent, monetary affairs are in a sad condition—several heavy failures have already occurred.

The great banking house of Gouin & Co. of Paris, has been compelled to stop payment. They were the successors of Lafitte. Their liabilities are fifty millions of francs. This disaster caused a complete panic in Paris.

Dubois & Co's bank, at Havre, has not been able to resume payments, on account of the recent state of affairs in France.

On the Monday before the French Revolution, English consuls touched 90°—during its progress they went down to 79°. They afterwards advanced, and are quoted this afternoon at 81 1/4°. They are still fluctuating, and may go much lower in a few days.

Stocks of every kind, including railway shares and foreign stocks, have fallen considerably, both at the London Stock Exchange and abroad.

For several days past there has been a rumor that Lord John Russell seriously

contemplates resigning his office of Prime Minister.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult., and her mail was distributed in London the same day. The French news was at that time of such an important character that American affairs attracted little or no attention. The steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 7th, and at the Needles on the 6th, completing her voyage from New York to the latter place in 14 days. Her news was considered favorable. American affairs attract little or no attention now, on account of the deep interest taken in the affairs of Europe.

ENGLAND.—It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France should be felt in some degree in the British Islands.

In London a trifling disposition to riot was exhibited in the earlier part of the week but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and artisans out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but everything is now quiet. In our own town tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed porters and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observable.

We have no apprehension of any serious disturbance of the public peace throughout England generally, arising from political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incidental to the affairs on the continent must, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering among numerous classes for some time to come.

The warehouse and porters of Liverpool have struck work in opposition to the master porters recently licensed by the dock committee. They desire to procure work direct and not through second hands. Since Monday they have thronged the area of the Exchange Buildings, imitating merchants' groups, and chatting of peace, commerce, politics and war. 500 special constables were sworn in, as the city was entirely without military force.

IRELAND.—In Ireland no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses anything within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities.

An address of congratulation to the French people was agreed to by the committee of the Repeal Association, who held an open meeting on the 6th—the Lord Mayor presiding. The attendance was immense, anticipating a reference to the French revolution. The new repeal journal, the *United Irishman*, contains extraordinary articles, inviting the people to arms, and showing how barricades can be erected, how telegraphs can be destroyed, how roads torn up, and a city street warfare conducted. It is said that some persons have not guns or pistols, to sell their garments and purchase. The excitement produced in Ireland has been intense.

ABANDONMENT OF FARMS.—The accounts from some of the western districts are becoming really alarming. The Galway papers give most painful statements of destitution and mortality, chiefly caused by the "clearance" system. The Galway Vindicator says:—"We have to-day in our county prison 997 prisoners, in a house originally built for the reception of only 110 inmates. The number of deaths in the gaol are 25 since Sunday last, 116 since the first of the month. Our poor-house, originally intended for 899, now contains 1165, with 242 in hospital, and 30 deaths during the week. The fever hospital is filled to overflowing, and death has upon his record 73 victims in the week, or upon an average 11 per day." The same journal adds:—"The small farmers and holders of land in the neighborhood of this town, in all directions, alarmed at the enormous high amount of poor rates and taxes, and the ruinous low prices of grain, are giving up their holdings to their respective landlords. This will bring on, at least, in this doomed district, a third year of famine, starvation and death. The land will not be tilled. The number of paupers will be doubled, increased rates will fall on a more limited number, until at length, beat down by the pressure of rates and taxes, the people of the west of Ireland will become one mass of paupers."

SPAIN.—In Spain, the French party was overthrown, Christina was in despair—Navarez had proposed suspension of individual guarantees of liberty. Two millions of pounds were obtained to support the Queen and throne.

HOLLAND.—A late letter from Amsterdam states that there had been in that city 16 failures during the week ending 8th inst.

BELGIUM.—Antwerp advices state that business was entirely disregarded, the general attention being directed to the progress of the French revolution.

A later report announces the failure of De Linder, the noted banker, but gives a more favorable account of general trade.

PRUSSIA.—A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in other Rhenish states, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a potential voice in government. They are peaceful, but resolutely devoted to the country, and firm in asserting their rights.

AUSTRIA.—The resignation of Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris on the 8th inst. The news of events at Paris caused consternation at Vienna. There was a grand council of all the Ministers immediately held. Curriers were despatched in all directions. Count de Flahault, French Ambassador at Vienna, is said to have fainted on hearing the news of the abdication of the King; he started next day for England. 30,000 troops are at advance to Italy without delay.

BAVARIA.—At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution has been extorted from the King at the point of the bayonet.

SALE.—The latest advices from Naples state that the King has once more violated his solemn promise, and has car-

ried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which has been bombarded during 42 hours by royal troops. The *ponto franco* is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten million francs. It is said that the Messina have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by assault.

It was rumored at Marseilles that the King had complied with the demands of the people of Sicily. The Ministry have resigned.

The arrival of an American squadron at Genoa was announced on the 3d inst.

The members of the Royal family of France had all arrived in England, some by one conveyance, and some by another. Louis Philippe, with the Queen, the Duchesse de Nemours, and 3 of her children; the Duc and Duchesse Auguste de Saxe-Coburg, with a young family, and the Duchesse de Montpensier. The London papers give the following details of the flight:—

The King reached the chateau, at Driex on the night of the 24th. It was stated that on his arrival there he had only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket. That he had even this was owing to the presence of mind of the Queen, who, remembering in the hurry of leaving the chateau that they were without money, returned, at some risk, to a bureau in which were a few hundred francs. These, however, scarcely served to defray the expenses of the journey.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the family on the 10th inst.—Louis Philippe and Maria Anclia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchesse de Nemours and two children, the Count d'En, the Duke de Alencon, and the Duke and Duchesse de Montpensier. The Duchess Auguste de Saxe-Coburg (the Princess Clementine), is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess d'Orleans, with the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, are stated to have moved at Enns on the 2d inst. The Duke and Duchess d'Anglo, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess Louise) is at Brussels.

VISIT OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 29. Mr. Rush, U. S. Minister, accompanied by Dr. Martin and Major Poussin, likewise waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a most flattering address. The details of this interview are taken from the *National*. "Today at two o'clock the representative minister from the United States went to the Hotel de Ville in formal recognition of the provisional government. It was appropriate to the representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome our infant republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment."

"The step taken by the Minister of the United States has, under existing circumstances, serious importance. Although fully awaited, it has touched acutely the emotions of the provisional government, and after an interview in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they, in a body, accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics."

A FATAL CARCASS.—In the devastation and burning of the chateau of Neuilly some bandits rushed into the apartments, whilst others went to the cellars. The latter there found wine of all descriptions, and a cask of rum, which they broke open. Some instantly after they were all drunk, and then a terrific battle took place between them, their principal weapons being bottles. At length they fell to the ground overcome by intoxication, or by wounds. Meanwhile the men who went into the apartment ravaged and pillaged them completely, after which they set them on fire, and the whole building was seen in flames. A short time after, the men in the cellars were either burned to death or suffocated. On Sunday morning one hundred to one hundred and twenty dead bodies were dug out.

SEQUESTRATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPERTY.—The Provisional Government of France have sequestered all the property of the Orléans family. The *Siecle*, a French paper, says that the act is in direct violation of the laws of France, but nevertheless thinks that it is right and proper, and hopes that some measures may be taken to legalize it.

HITS AT LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Among the jokes upon royalty played off at the Parisian theatres was one in the farce of the *Chiffonier*. The *Chiffonier*, as our readers probably know, is a character well known in large cities, who with hook in hand, and a bag on his neck, takes up old rags, paper and other refuse articles from the gutters of the street. In the play alluded to, Lemaitre, the celebrated comedian, who was personating an individual of this description, hooked up from the dirt among other things a Royal Crown! This epigrammatic hit produced roars of laughter. The actor afterwards drew forth a police ordinance, and exclaimed, "All banquets are prohibited," a sally, which, of course, was well received.—*Boston Transcript*.

ASPARAGUS.—Sow your asparagus bed with salt, broad cast, one to three pounds to the square yard. This is known to be an admirable manure for it, and it is said to make it tenderer and greatly to improve its flavor. The editor of the American Agriculturist says he never met with Asparagus in the Ohio valley as tender and delicious as that grows on the sea shore or well manured with salt. He says our Asparagus, though large, is generally tough and bitter. One reason for this is doubtless one bad habit of cutting it as soon as it peeps through the surface of the earth. It ought not to be cut until it rises to the height of three inches, and assumes a greenish color. It is then tenderer and sweeter.

SEAL FISHERY.—103 vessels of 10,046 tons, and 3,531 men, cleared at the custom house Newfoundland for the seal fishery up to March 11.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Massachusetts and the ship *Duners*, at New Orleans we have important intelligence to the 12th inst. from Vera Cruz. The Great Western has also arrived with later advices she having left Vera Cruz, on the 18th.—The following summary of their news we find in the *N. O. Picayune*.

As we were led to anticipate by our previous advices, the negotiations of the Mexican commissioners with those appointed by General Butler have terminated in an armistice. Gen. Worth and Gen. Smith represented General Butler in the negotiations. It is agreed that the Americans are not to occupy any part of the country not now in their possession;—the collection of taxes is suspended, except those on gaming houses, liquor shops, and places of amusement;—when elections are held at any place occupied by the American forces, they are to withdraw from the limits of the town until the election is over. There are a number of other articles, giving the Mexicans almost the entire right to the government.

It is said that Gen. Pillow has been restored to his command, as well as General Worth.

On the 29th Gen. Cadwallader arrived at Mexico from Toluca. Washington's birthday was celebrated in Mexico by all the Americans, and by a great many Mexicans.

The debarcation of our troops was celebrated at Vera Cruz on the 9th. Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th, having left Orizaba on the night previous. The government has given him a passport, but it was generally believed that his intention in asking it was only to lull the government to sleep, in order that he might put himself at the head of a body of troops. He has since applied to Gen. Twiggs for permission to pass through Vera Cruz, which was granted.

There has been a number of resignations in the army since the armistice. The officers appointed to preside over the Court of Inquiry reached the city of Mexico on the 15th inst.

Gen. Lane has arrived at New Orleans. The following are the first general orders issued by Maj. Gen. Butler upon assuming the command of the army of Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO, Mexico, February 19, 1848. Orders No. 1.—Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, and the instructions of Major Gen. Scott, communicated in his General Order No. 59, of yesterday's date, Major Gen. Butler hereby assumes command of the army of Mexico.

On entering upon the duties assigned him, Gen. Butler cannot be unmindful that he succeeds a general familiar with the science and art of war, and who has but recently brought to a glorious termination one of the boldest campaigns to be found in its annals. He feels, however, less diffidence in assuming the important and responsible command assigned him, from the conviction that he is aided and sustained by many of the talented and experienced officers who contributed nobly to our recent success in Texas, and by a gallant army who have learned to sell the road to victory easily to mistake it.

The orders and instructions issued by Major Gen. Scott, for the government of this army, will be continued in force. By order of Major Gen. BUTLER: L. T. THOMAS, A. A. G.

Our readers may recollect that General Lane left the city of Mexico on the 17th of February, on some secret expedition, with the same command which accompanied him against Tehuacan and Orizaba. He returned to Mexico on the 1st inst., after having encountered and dispersed the command of Father Jarama. The American Star gives the particulars of the affair:—

GENERAL LANE'S EXPEDITION.—Gen. Lane's command returned to the city yesterday, having made a successful expedition against the guerrillas. In this expedition he has shown himself worthy of the name we gave him—*Marion*. The second day out, the command passed by the trail they intended to take several miles, and stopped at a hacienda as it with the view of resting the night; but no sooner had dark set in than they sallied up, mounted their horses and retraced their steps on the main road to the trail, in which, single file, they made as much haste as the nature of the country would permit. About daylight they reached the mountain of San Antonio Etzahualeco. The track over and around this mountain seemed too difficult to traverse on foot; but the leader was followed, and it was accomplished—a hacienda reached, and the fatigues of the journey rested off by a good night's sleep.

The next morning the command started, and proceeded to take several miles, and stopped at a hacienda as it with the view of resting the night; but no sooner had dark set in than they sallied up, mounted their horses and retraced their steps on the main road to the trail, in which, single file, they made as much haste as the nature of the country would permit. About daylight they reached the mountain of San Antonio Etzahualeco. The track over and around this mountain seemed too difficult to traverse on foot; but the leader was followed, and it was accomplished—a hacienda reached, and the fatigues of the journey rested off by a good night's sleep.

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THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, March 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House to the Senate bill to exempt from duty books, maps, &c., imported for the library of Congress; and the amendment was concurred in.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House to the bill further to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848. After some little discussion, the Senate receded from all its amendments, and agreed to the amendments introduced by the House.

So the bill was finally passed. On motion of Mr. Atherton, the loan bill was then taken up; and, on motion by Mr. A., the amendment prescribing the manner in which the bids shall be opened, was amended by the addition of these words:—"And no proposal shall be withdrawn after they have been received at the Treasury Department."

Mr. Niles submitted an amendment providing that the loan should be divided and payable at special times; but before any question was taken on the amendment.

On motion by Mr. Hannegan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. After some time the doors were reopened & the Senate adj. to Monday.

HOUSE.—After the presentation and reference of joint resolutions of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to the Mississippi rifles, and the Mississippi regiment battalion in New Orleans; to the importation of adulterated chemicals and medicines; and relative to a change in the system of transporting the mail; the private calendar was taken up in committee, and several bills of a private and local character were considered, reported and passed.

The correspondence with Great Britain on the subject of reciprocity of trade between her Majesty's government and the United States, was communicated by the President, in compliance with a resolution of the House, and ordered to be printed. The names of pensioners placed on the roll during the past year, were communicated from the War Department, and referred to the Printing Committee.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 25.

HOUSE.—A majority and minority report on the case of the contested election from the 6th New York congressional district, came in from the Committee of Elections, and were ordered to be printed—the majority reporting in favor of the contestant, (Mr. James Monroe), and the minority in favor of the sitting member, (Mr. Jackson).

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, March 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Felch presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, 1st relative to reimbursing the State for the cost of fitting out a regiment of volunteers; 2d, relative to a military road from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior; 3d, asking lands for internal improvement; and 4th, for aid in the erection of an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Foote presented resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi—in relation to the condition of the Mississippi rifles, &c. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented a resolution of the legislature of Maryland in favor of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from Capt. Reed, asking indemnity for the destruction of the privateer General Armstrong, destroyed by the British in the late war.

Mr. Yulee presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire whether the present Naval establishment meets all the requirements for coast defence; whether any description of vessels better adapted to that purpose can be added to the naval armament, with advantage to the public interests; and whether any, and what, portion of the vessels now belonging to the navy can be dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate proceeded to consider the loan bill.

Mr. Niles then made remarks at length in favor of the bill, but against the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

After some reply from Mr. Atherton, Mr. Davis of Mass., asked whether the debt of the Government, if all accounts were closed to-morrow, would be less than one hundred millions?

Mr. Atherton said it would depend on certain contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the bill was amended, and Mr. Phelps obtained the floor.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were received from the Legislature of Massachusetts expressive of their grateful sense of the respect evinced by the national Congress for the memory of the late John Quincy Adams.

The joint resolution to reimburse expenses incurred by our citizens on account of subsistence or transportation furnished, or money advanced for the use of volunteers in the United States service, was made the special order for Wednesday.

The House went into Committee on the Indian appropriation bill, and, after much discussion and some amendments, it was reported and finally passed.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, March 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a military asylum for invalids.

Mr. Turney submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of persons who shall surreptitiously obtain or publish any document under consideration by the Senate in Executive session, previous to the adjournment of the Senate, or the removal of a vote of that body. Adopted.

Mr. Rush submitted a resolution calling

upon the President for information respecting the superior merits of Colt's patent repeating firearms, which was adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented the petition of Charles Lee Jones, asking for redress in relation to the appointment of Colonel Hughes to the command of the battalion of volunteers raised in the District of Columbia. It was referred to the Committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill appropriating \$700,000 to defray the expenses of the late military operations in California under the orders of Commodore Stockton and Lieut. Col. Fremont, and the civil government established by Commodore Stockton in California, and to pay all just claims arising out of said military operations and civil government.

The bill provides that all claims and demands as far as heretofore ascertained, and the amount evidenced by any written instrument signed by Com. Stockton or Lieut. Col. Fremont, or by muster rolls or proper discharges, shall be paid with the least practicable delay, and that the President is by it authorized to appoint a board to consist of Col. Fremont and two other officers of the California battalion, to hold its sessions in California, whose award and certificate shall be final, and the amount paid immediately in California.

After Mr. Cass had concluded, the bill was laid aside for the present.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the loan bill. Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate, going into details, and making an exposition of the finances of the country. He estimated the public debt to be ninety-two millions.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 34 to 2.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate go into Executive session. Agreed to.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gaines's resolution which was adopted yesterday authorizing the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act of 1822, for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, so as to include those who had participated in the wars of the United States from 1783 to 1785, was called up again by Mr. Cooke, who moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it had been passed.

After considerable discussion, this motion prevailed, and the resolution was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to. The Oregon territory bill was then taken up.

Mr. Yulee spoke at some length in opposition to it, and denied that Congress possessed the right to legislate for the people inhabiting the territories. He strenuously opposed the Wilcox proviso.

Mr. Smart, of Maine, followed in a strong argument in support of the bill.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, March 29.

SENATE.—Petition was presented by Mr. John Bell, of Tennessee, from the citizens of that State, praying for the immediate repairing of the land at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and proceeded to address the Senate at some length, in support of the petition, which was received and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, reported a bill from the House, respecting the improvement of the Hudson and Savannah Rivers, and for changing the location of certain Light Houses and Buoys on those rivers, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to introduce joint resolutions congratulating the people of France on the success of the recent Revolution, through which they had passed, and the establishment of a Republic, &c., which were concurred in and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashley, of Ark., agreeable to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second time, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on Military Affairs. It related to the defining the Law respecting Bounty lands, so as to reverse the decision of the Commissioners of Pensions.

Mr. Cass, chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, moved to take up the bill relating to the adjustment of California claims, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dix, of New York, addressed the Senate in an interesting speech of considerable length and in support of the bill.—When he had concluded,

Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, advocated its passage in a few brief remarks.

After some further discussion the bill was laid aside, when

Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, and the doors were closed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lucien B. Chase, of Tennessee, rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution in favor of Munro's (of New York) being heard against Mr. Jackson, from the same State and district, the 6th, in reference to the contested seat, which was adopted.

After the morning business had been gone through with, on motion the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill in favor of refunding moneys advanced to Volunteers—which gave rise to considerable debate pro and con.

Mr. Lahm, of Ohio, made a long speech in favor of the Wilcox proviso.

The discussion consumed the remainder of the sitting, and the greater part of the day, when, without coming to a decision, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ELEPHANTS FOR SANDS, LENT & Co.—

The two performing elephants, Jenny Lind and Renee, which arrived in New York on Monday last, in the Prince Albert from London, reached Fall River on Thursday morning on their way to Boston.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—The Home Print-works between Central Falls and Valley Falls, conducted by Carpenter, Crossley and Dana, operated by steam power, was blown up yesterday, about one o'clock P. M. When our informant left the building was on fire, five persons had been taken out badly wounded, and five or six more were in the building, for whose fate they were apprehensive, and for whose liberation from the ruins they were making attempts.—*Prov. Herald*, Mar. 29.

THE EXPLOSION AT PAWTUCKET.—The following persons were killed and wounded by the explosion of a steam boiler in the Home Print Works, Pawtucket:—

Killed.—Owen Farnes, an Irishman.—He fought in the battle of Waterloo. John McCuskey, an Irishman. Thomas Thompson, one found. Three children of Thompson, one not found. The children were from 6 to 10 years of age. They were not at work in the mill, but were there with their father. Susan Barker, about 17 years of age. William M. Crawford, (deaf and dumb,) was taken to Pawtucket, and died in three hours from the time when he was found.

Wounded.—George D. Cole, badly.—Geo. A. Carpenter, slightly. Stephen Hunt, (engineer,) slightly. Samuel Cutting, badly. Peter Berkley, slightly.

It is feared that others, whose names have not been ascertained, have perished, especially as the children of the neighborhood were accustomed to play around the works at noon.

The value of the building and machinery was \$30,000, on which there was insurance for \$12,000 at the Firemen's Office, Boston.

The cloth belonged to Chase & Dodge, H. A. Hadden & Co., and William Grover. It was valued at about \$11,000, which was fully covered by insurance at the American Office, Providence, John Office, Hartford, and about \$3000 at the Manufacturers' Office, Boston.

The Home Print Works are situated between Central Falls and Valley Falls, on both sides of the line, between Attleboro and Cumberland.

There were 4 boilers, 3 of which exploded; they were 24 feet long, and 36 inches in diameter, and very old. The cause of this explosion was no doubt owing to the want of water in the boilers. Had the explosion taken place half an hour sooner, the loss of life would have been frightful indeed. One of the two buildings running out from the main building, is of stone, two stories; the other was of wood. The stone building is standing.

ALLEVIATION FROM COUGH.—Persons using stoves for warming apartments, will find that a small piece of common resin, dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to the person troubled with a cough, who breathe the atmosphere of the apartment. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief as is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

Jour. of Com.

A SHIP FOR BOSTON.—The idea of a ship receiving freight and passengers at Cincinnati for Boston direct, would have been laughed at a year ago. The fine new brig *Gilmore* was advertised to sail yesterday for the Metropolis of the Bay State.—There is doubtless a new commercial era about to dawn upon us, and the timber of the Ohio shores will, ere many a year, float upon every sea. Already a ship-yard for the exclusive construction of sea vessels has been established at Marietta, and several have been built in this city. Timber here is more abundant than at the East, and, as we learn, of a better quality, rendering it therefore, a matter of much interest, on the score of economy, on the part of eastern merchants to seek the rivers of the West. The freight always to be obtained at the ports on the Ohio, will more than overbalance the expense of the distance from the sea-board.

Cin. Commercial, 23d.

A ROGUE NABBED.—On Monday evening, a person by the name of John W. Greene, went into the store of Perkins & Flanders, under the pretence of buying a small quantity of butter. While one of the firm, who was at the time alone in the store, went into the cellar after the butter, Greene availed himself of the opportunity to elicit the money draw of most of its contents, amounting probably to about 15 dollars.—The loss was soon discovered, and a warrant obtained for him, on which he was brought before Justice Green for trial.—After the testimony in behalf of the prosecution was in, he procured a continuance till yesterday morning, for the alleged purpose of procuring testimony to show where he obtained the money found upon him.—But failing so to do, judgment was given against him, and he was sentenced to hard labor three months in the House of Correction.—*Mass. Spy*.

MURDER.—A German, named Miller, a wood-cutter by occupation, was murdered at Back River Neck, about five miles east of the city on the Philadelphia road, by another German, as is supposed, known by the name of Shaeffer. When last seen alive, Miller was observed disputing and quarrelling with Shaeffer, about a day when the latter drew a pistol and threatened to use it. Before actually coming to blows they walked off together along the road, and in a short time a report of a pistol or some other fire arm was heard by persons who had watched their motions.—Their suspicious being aroused, they went to the spot whence the sounds proceeded, and found Miller prostrate upon the ground, cold and dead. Shaeffer, the probable murderer, immediately fled.

Balt. Patriot of Wednesday.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1848.

RIOIS ISLAND ELECTION.—The general election in this State for the choice of State officers, and members of the General Assembly, will take place on **WEDNESDAY** next, April 5th. The following tickets are in nomination:—

Rhode-Island Proxy.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ELISHA HARRIS, of Coventry.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD W. LAWTON, of Newport.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
HENRY BOWEN, of Providence.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH M. BLAKE, of Bristol.
FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
STEPHEN CAMOONE, of Newport.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ADNAH SACKETT, of Providence.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN D. AUSTIN, of South Kingstown.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LEVI SALISBURY, of Providence.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HORACE A. MANCHESTER, of Providence.
FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
NATHAN HAMMETT, of Newport.

There is also another ticket in nomination, called the **LIBERTY PROXY**, that will be supported by the Political Abolitionists, it has the name of Edward Harris, of Coventry, for Governor; Jacob D. Babcock, of Hopkinton, for Lieutenant Governor; Samuel R. Jackson, of Providence, for Secretary of State; Bailey E. Borden, of Cumberland, for Attorney General; and William H. Hudson, of Providence, for General Treasurer.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We have given up three of our columns to-day to the exciting and deeply interesting news received by the *Caledonia*; and yet, such is the mass of materials furnished by this arrival, that our account is but a mere summary.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The steamship *Washington*, from New York, arrived on a passage of 11 days, and was to leave Southampton on her return to New York on the 26th inst. She may be expected in all next week, with eight days later news than that received by the *Caledonia*.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—Edited by Mrs. Kirkland, New York.—Israel Post.—This magazine has been received. In the present number we have to a admirable original embellishments—"The lost glove," illustrated by a clever satirical tale by Mrs. Jane C. Campbell, one of our best magazine writers, and an ideal picture, "Memory," of great allegorical beauty. Besides these there are some nine or ten wood engravings illustrative of the text and a colored fashion plate.

GRAND PARADE.—*Fourth Light Procession, &c.*—The "Protection" Engine Company had a grand parade on Monday last, marching through the principal streets in full uniform, with their machine, which was ornamented with flags, &c.

In the evening, they paraded with torches, going through all their fancy movements, and making a fine display. The members seemed to do their best, with the view of obtaining the smiles and approbation of the fair bery of ladies before whom they were passing in review.

The *Hercules*, and *Pioneer* Engine Companies are making the necessary preparations to appear in Uniform.

The Connecticut State election takes place next Monday. It is of unusual importance, as the election of two U. S. Senators depends upon the Legislature.

The *Boston Times* has appeared in a new suit of type, and printed on one of "Hoe & Co.'s fast presses," which is capable of printing twelve thousand impressions per hour. This machine cost \$10,000, and the *Times* has the only one in New England.

Six pairs of twins, all of them females, have been ushered into the world within the past six months, in the town of Milford, Ct.

A woman in New Orleans, a few days since, fell from a third story window upon an awning, and thence rolled off into the street. She got up and walked off as if nothing had happened.

RIOT AT ST. LOUIS.—On the evening of the 7th inst, two houses, tenanted by women of ill-fame, were demolished by a mob, buildings and furniture. It was stated that several young girls had recently been decoyed into these houses and seduced, and that some of their friends collected the mob to abate the evil. Some arrests were made, and the excitement had not entirely subsided that evening.

The large furnace of Ex-Governor Porter, at Harrisburg, Pa., was discovered to be on fire on the 26th, and in about two hours all the wooden buildings attached to it were burnt to the ground; no insurance; loss is estimated at \$8000.

USEFUL TO THE LADIES.—One of the most important of all household duties is to keep the door knobs, the lumps, the spoons, the plate, "and all that sort of thing," in brightly polished order. If instead of the water and chalk, and other preparations, ladies will use camphene, oil and rotten stone, a far brighter, more durable, and quicker polish can be obtained than in any other way. Camphene is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of the daguerreotype plates, and nothing has ever been found to equal it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED.—About 4 o'clock Thursday morning, a fire broke out in a large old wooden building situated in Ansonia village, Goffstown, N. H., owned and occupied by the Ansonia Manufacturing Company, as a cotton ticking factory. The flames spread with great rapidity, and communicated to another large wooden building adjoining. Both buildings, together with all the machinery and nearly all the stock which they contained, were totally destroyed.

A Miser's Trick.—A well known miser went to the market and enquired the price of a bunch of asparagus. It was nippence. "Will you sell me half the bunch for fourpence?" said he to the countryman. "Yes," answered the man. The purchaser took out his knife, cut across the bunch, and taking the tops, threw down a fourpence and vanished. This man was rich in gold and silver.

THE TUNNEL AT NEWTON.—An engineer of the great Water Works Tunnel, at Newton, estimates that the end of this stupendous work, twenty-three hundred feet in length through solid rock, at a distance of three-hundred feet from the surface, will be reached in about a month. Since the work upon it was first commenced, nearly eighteen months ago, there has been no intermission of labor, night or day, except such as has been caused by the overflow of water.—*Boston Traveller.*

A new trial has been refused to Coolidge, the murderer of Mathews, in Maine, and he has been sentenced to be hung. After the jury had rendered their verdict, the prisoner made the following address to the Court, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him—

"I can only say it will be pronounced against one who is innocent. My counsel have pleaded ably and eloquently for my life, but they have been overpowered by false testimony. There is one who may go free, and who may be within the sound of my voice, with whom, fearful as is my position, I would not change places. I have chosen my lot. I may leave you in paper, after I shall have gone, something to show more clearly to what I refer, but until then I am content, knowing there is a higher Court than this, where I and all of us shall be one day judged, and where justice will be done to all. I now bid my friends, my enemies, and you all, an affectionate farewell, and am ready to receive my sentence."

A NEW MACHINE.—A sewing-machine has been exhibited at the Royal Institution the ingenious invention of Messrs Trimoultier and Magnin, of Villefranche. It is said that "three hundred stitches a minute can be made with ease, and their size increased or diminished on the instant by turning a screw. It is impossible that human labor can approach to the nice precision of this machine, which will sew, stitch, and make edgings with the same movement."

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, whose death was announced yesterday, was the richest man in the United States. His property, which he has accumulated by a long life of penurious industry and untiring diligence, is estimated at *forty millions of dollars.* For more than three score years and ten has he assiduously toiled to heap up this vast pile of wealth—not a farthing of which can he take with him whither he has been called from his sordid labors. He was 85 years of age, and has been infirm for 7 years in body, but has retained mental vigor enough to exhibit the ruling passion to the last. Mr. Astor was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, but came to this country when quite a young man.—*Boston Trav.*

Died in New Prospect, N. J., on the 24th Mrs. Charity Berry, at the extreme age of one hundred and ten years! She was married during the revolutionary war, and was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom still survive. Her husband was captain of a militia company in active service, and who aided in driving the British troops from Hightstown.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday night, Richard W. Shearman, a young man, of this city, aged 19 years, in company with twelve others, went to Birch Swamp, so called, about eight miles from this city. They carried with them a quantity of ardent spirits, of which they all freely partook, besides drinking at the house at which they stopped at Birch Swamp. It appeared from the evidence, that said house is a house of ill-fame, and that the deceased, with his companions, danced there till a late hour. Upon returning to the city, the deceased was observed to become suddenly quiet, and his companions endeavored to make him walk, and also rubbed his hands to restore animation. Finding their efforts fruitless, they deposited him again in the wagon, and upon their return to the city, placed him in Ellis's stable, covered with a buffalo skin, where he was found dead yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest was held by Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, Esq., coroner, who returned as their verdict "that said Richard W. Shearman came to his death from the free use of ardent spirits and exposure."

We have been requested by one of the family to state that the deceased was not in the habit of using ardent spirits immoderately, and that they do not think the verdict correct in this particular. He was subject to a palpitation of the heart, had been for a long time without exercise, and on the evening before his death he danced excessively, and they suppose that his death was in consequence of this exertion and the subsequent reaction. The evidence of this was not given to the jury.

Providence Journal.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED. Charles Langfeldt, a German shoemaker, has been arrested at Philadelphia, and after a hearing before the Mayor, committed on charge of having perpetrated the atrocious murder upon M. Rademacher. He was convicted four years ago of robbing a church, and on his release from the penitentiary, he swore revenge against all who had been concerned in his conviction.

FRANCE.—A letter from Mr. George Sumner now in Paris, published in the Boston Advertiser, states that the French Republic will probably adopt a constitution similar to that of the United States—a President and two Chambers.

S. G. Goodrich, Esq. in a letter to the Boston Courier expresses his belief that "ere the sky be cleared, still further tempests must sweep over France, as well as other nations."

THE KNOWING ONE CAUGHT.—A person was once complaining to a tavern-keeper in this State, where he had stopped to dine, that he had picked up a firkin of Butter on the road, and had carried it on his back half a mile to overtake the team from which it had been lost, but the only reward that he received was a mere "Thank you!" Oh! said the tavern-keeper, I consider that of the same value as 25 cents, and if he had said, "Thank you very kindly," it would have been equal to 37 1/2 cts. The man was silent and went into the dining room to satisfy his hunger. After he had eaten a plentiful meal he went to the landlord and said, "I thank you very kindly." "Hold!" said the landlord, who immediately saw the joke, and was with a very good humored persnage, "Hold! there's 12 1/2 cents your due."

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday March 27.

At market 100 Beef Cattle, 200 Sheep and 900 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7 25; first quality \$6 50 a \$7; second \$5 50 a \$6.
Sheep.—Poor quality \$2 50 a \$2 75.
Swine.—At wholesale, 5 a 6 a 6 1/4.

THURSDAY, March 30th, 1848.

At market 325 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, and 1291 Sheep and 850 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7; 1st quality \$6 50 a \$6 75; 2d quality \$5 75 a 6 25; 3d quality \$5 a 5 50.

Working Oxen.—From \$70 a \$150.
Cows and Calves.—\$20; 25; 30; 35; 40; 45; 50.
Sheep.—\$2 25; 3 00; 3 50; 4 00; 4 50; 5 00; 6 25; extra 6 75.

Swine.—At wholesale, 5 a 6 a 6 1/4 for Ohio Hogs; N York Hogs, 5 a 5 1/2; selected lots 5 a 6.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHIG RALLY.—The Whigs of this town are reminded, that their adjourned meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, the evening previous to the election. The committee appointed to nominate a Senator and five Representatives from this town to the General Assembly will then report, and much other business be transacted preparatory to the coming election.
A full and punctual attendance is requested.
Newport, April 1st, 1848.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, as it is decidedly the most popular medicine of its kind ever introduced into this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing from the time it was first offered for sale here, last January, to the present time. Numerous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens might be produced; but a trial will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, hoarseness, and all kinds of pulmonary affections.
Bangor, (Me.), Whig.
For sale in Newport, by Doct. R. R. Hazard.

MARRIAGES.
In this town on Saturday last, by the Rev. J. L. Dudley, Mr. HUGH NIXON, to Miss JANE MCCARTNEY, both of this place.
In Bristol on the 23d, by Rev. Mr. Kilton, Mr. JOSEPH R. OXFORD to Miss SARAH KING, both of this town.
In New Bedford on the 30th of March, by the Rev. Mr. WILKES L. CHARLES HUNTER, U. S. N., of this town, to MARY SWEETON, daughter of Wm. R. Rotch, Esq., of New Bedford.

DEATHS.

At Jamestown, on the 25th ult., Mr. WALTER WATSON, (sen.) aged 77 years.
In New Shoreham, March 21st, RAY SANDS, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.
In Providence on the 24th, Mr. JOHN MARSH, formerly of this town, aged 71 years; 26th, Mrs. CATHERINE G. SPENCER, wife of O. W. Spencer, and daughter of Mr. James Miller, of this town.
In North Providence, on Thursday last, Mr. SIMON DYAN, in the 72d year of his age.
In New York, on the 22d Mrs. HANNAH REEBA, aged 81 years, daughter of the late Aaron Lopez, Esq., of this town.
In New York on Wednesday morning last, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, in the 85th year of his age.
At Catskill, N. Y., 18th inst., Mr. SYLVESTER GARDINER, formerly of South Kingstown, R. I., aged 67 years.
In Centre, Cambridge, N. Y., on the 24th of February, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, SARAH G. WILSON, wife of Benj. T. Wilson, and daughter of the late George Hunt, of this town, in the 52d year of her age. She has left a husband and a large family of children and friends to mourn her loss. "Blessed be the Lord that dwells in the Land."
In New Bedford, March 22d, MARY H., wife of Mr. Wm. H. Boone, and daughter of the late John Freeman, aged 28 years.
In Boston on the 26th inst., Col. GEORGE M. BLOXFORD, of the U. S. Army, aged 65. For many years a distinguished officer of Engineers and Ordnance.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, March 26.
Sleep Artist, Davis, fm New York for Providence.

MONDAY, March 27.
Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, fm Providence for Matanzas.

Sch'r H. J. Horton, Carson, fm Richmond for New Bedford; Roxbury, Sears, fm Providence for Boston; William, Wixon, fm Norfolk for Orders.

TUESDAY, March 28.
Sch'r John H. Cook, fm Norfolk for Boston; Roseus, Borden, fm New York for Thomaston; Marion, Clark, fm Philadelphia for Dighton; Mechanic, Skull, fm Bridgeport for Boston; Richmond, Bacon, fm Thomaston for New York; Delaware, Hubbard, fm Thomaston for do; Augustus, Kilburne, fm Norfolk for Newburyport.

Sloops Wakefield, Saunders, fm New York; Charles, Baker, fm do, for Providence.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.
Sch'r Rainbow, Ryner, fm Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, March 30.
Sch'r Caroline, Corbitt, fm Boston for New London.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, arr at Savannah 19th inst., from Havana, and was dis'g on the 23d.

Sch'r George Engs, Smart, arr at Cardenas on the 11th.

Sch'r Emily B. Souder, Almy, cl'd at Baltimore the 23d for New York.

Brig Lisbon, Smith, arr at Havana 14th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

Arr at New Bedford the 29th, ship Arnolda, Coffin, Pacific Ocean, Talahumna, Jan 4, with 1550 bbls sp oil.

GOOD ROLLS

Paper Hangings,
STYLE and price, worthy the attention of purchasers. For sale at
March 30.] JAMES HAMMOND'S.

TO LET.

THE LOT at the south part of the town, corner of Lee & Thames street, containing about two Acres. For terms apply at
April 1.] THIS OFFICE.

BONNETS,

SPRING FASHIONS, &c.
An entire new stock, for sale at James Hammond's, by MISS RODMAN.
April 1.

DOMESTIC GOODS, very cheap—

over yard wide Brown Sheetings, stout and good, 8 cents; over yard wide Brown Sheetings, very superior and heavy 9 cents; full yard wide, Bleached and very superior 10 cents—very cheap.

ALSO

Brown and Bleached Sheetings 24 and 24 yards wide for Sheets without seams—and every variety of width and quality of bleached and unbleached goods, at much below usual prices, just received and open'd by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
April 1.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of
JAMES CHASE,
late of Middletown, deceased, and having qualified themselves according to law, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
ROBERT S. CHASE, } Executors,
GEO. L. BAILEY, }
Middletown, March 20, 1848.

New GOODS,

MODERN PRICES & STYLE.
Just received at JAMES HAMMOND'S,
April 1.

TO LET

THE HOUSE in William street, now occupied by Abraham Brown. Possession given of the 1st of May. For further particulars enquire of
SILAS H. COTTRELL.
Newport, April 1, 1848.

PRINTING TYPES.

Will be sold at BRUCE'S New York Type Foundry, after March 15th, 1848, at the following prices, for approved 6 months' notes:

Pica, Roman, 30 cts per lb; Title, &c. 52 cts; Shaded, &c. 90 cts.

Small Pica, Roman, 32 cts per lb; Title, &c. 56 cts; Shaded, &c. 95 cts.

Long Primer, Roman, 34 cts per lb; Title, &c. 60 cts; Shaded, &c. 100 cts.

Bourgeois, Roman, 37 cts per lb; Title, &c. 65 cts; Shaded, &c. 108 cts.

Brevier, Roman, 42 cts per lb; Title, &c. 74 cts; Shaded, &c. 120 cts.

Minion, Roman, 48 cts per lb; Title, &c. 84 cts; Shaded, &c. 132 cts.

Nonpareil, Roman, 58 cts per lb; Title, &c. 100; Shaded, &c. 150 cts.

Agut Roman, 72 cts per lb; Title, &c. 120; Shaded, &c. 180 cts.

Pearl Roman, 108 cts per lb; Title, &c. 160; Shaded, &c. 220 cts.

Diamond, Roman, 160 cts per lb; Title, &c. 250; Shaded, &c. 350.

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the Invoice.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our 8-ecmen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to Printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Florishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

For sale, several good second-hand Cylinder and Platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses &c.
GEORGE BRUCE & CO.,
13 Chambers-street, New York.
April 1.—3w.

TO THE LADIES.**Housekeeping Goods.**

FOR SALE AT 159 1/2 THAMES STREET, BY
James H. Hammett.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, BROWN & WHITE LINEN TABLE COVERS, WOOLEN AND COTTON DO, DO, &c. A BROWN LINEN, DAMASK, LINEN NAPKINS, LINEN DOYLIES, WHITE LINENS, SCOTCH DIAPER, CRASH, TUCKINGS, CHINIZ, &c. &c.

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, very handsome, and some at low prices, by
Feb. 26.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

1848 SPRING ARRANGEMENT, 1848

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE, DIRECT
THE STEAMER PERRY,
CAPT. WOOLSEY.

Will resume her trips on Monday March 29th. Will leave Newport for Providence, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock, and will leave Providence the same days at 3 1/2 o'clock, for Newport.—Fare 75 cents.

Passengers to Newport, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from Providence in the afternoon, can return the next morning by taking the Perry from Newport at 7 o'clock, and the Bradford Durfee at Bristol Ferry.

On and after Monday, April 3d, the PERRY will leave for Fall River, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6 1/2 o'clock, connecting with the train for New Bedford, and on at 8 o'clock, arriving in New Bedford at 9 1/2 o'clock, and Boston at 11 A. M.

Returning—will leave Fall River at 9 1/2 o'clock, A. M., for Newport, on the arrival of the train from Boston and New Bedford.

FARE 50 CENTS.

On the Fall River days, passengers for Providence can land at Bristol Ferry and take passage in the Bradford Durfee for Providence.
Mar 18, 1848.

TO LET,

for the Season, with or without furniture.

A part of the new Stone Gothic Cottage, on the Farm of the late N. S. Ruggles, Esq. The House contains 20 finished rooms, and is within 10 minutes walk of the compact part of the town. A stable and carriage house will be furnished if required.

For terms (which will be liberal) apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Mar 25.] PELEG C. ANTHONY.

SUGARS of ALL KINDS,

selling at very low prices, by
WM. NEWTON,
Mar 25.] 150 Thames-street.

DRIED APPLES,

selling very cheap, by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
Mar 25.] 150 Thames-street.

RAISINS.

150 KEGS NEW RAISINS, just received by ship Rieuzy, and selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound, by
Mar 25.] WM. NEWTON, 150 Thames-st.

TO LET

The pleasantly situated dwelling HOUSE, on the north side of Franklin street, next to the corner of Spring-st. For terms, apply to
T. C. DUNN.

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of \$3 on a share, will be paid on and after the first Wednesday in April next, to such persons as by the books at the Bank are Stockholders.

By order of the Board,
C. GYLES, Cashier.
Newport, March 24, 1848.

GINGHAMS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS of a fair quality at 12 1/2 cents per yard. Also, French and English Gingham of good styles, by
Mar 25.] F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

LINEN CAMBRIC & LAWN DEPT'S.

A great variety of all prices; some of them very cheap, for sale by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,
March 25.]

ANCIENT AND REAL**LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY.**

Late of William Prince, deceased, Flushing, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

The new proprietors of this celebrated Nursery, known as Prince's, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale every description, including the newest and choicest varieties, of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees.

Shrubs, Vines, Plants, Roses, &c., the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unflinchingly endeavor to merit the Confidence and Patronage of the Public, by Integrity and Liberality in dealing, and Moderation in charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES gratis, on application post paid. WINTER & CO.,
March 18, 1848. Proprietors.

Orders received and Catalogues supplied, by CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent, (Mill street.) Newport, R. I., or at the office of the Newport Mercury.

CALICOES BY THE POUND.

N pieces from 1 to 1/2 yd in length, by
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.
March 18.]

WEST INDIA MOLASSES.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES, a prime article—being a part of the cargo of sch'r. George Engs, for sale by
WM. NEWTON,
Mar 25.] 150 Thames-st.

MARCH 25th.

In order to close our present stock of Cashmeres and Mous de Laines, we will sell them at greatly reduced prices.
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, of extra quality, in Hhd's, Tierces and Bbl's—being part of the cargo of bark Charles Devens, for sale by
Mar 25.] WM. NEWTON, 150 Thames-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO invite the attention of purchasers to their Spring Supply of Paper Hangings, Borders, Window Papers, &c. &c., now open and ready for sale, comprising every variety from the lower to the nicer quantities, and for sale as cheap as can be bought

